

The jury was locked up for the night.

CITY COURT.

Ejectment Suit—Value of a Magnifying Glass Before Judge Thompson.

Non.—This was an action brought by Mr. Kessler recover from Messrs. Slaughter and Rawson the dwelling house No. 102 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, leased from Mrs. Corlett, the former owner, not been recorded, and was therefore void as against Kessler, he being a purchaser in good faith, and having any knowledge of the lease until it was introduced was delivered to him. This want of knowledge the defendants denied, and claimed they knew of the lease in April, 1869, and that it was introduced in evidence on the second day of premises, and claimed he had received it on the third day. He retained his deed, and the plaintiff was written it had been written over an erasure, it was claimed by the defendants that the deed was given to May on April, "and was also solely with reference to this suit, and was attempted fraud upon them. With the aid of a notary placed the alteration from "May" to "April," which was done by the said notary, and was signed by the notary who took the acknowledgment expunging this alteration the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff; Hubbard Hendrickson for defendant.

laid, with all the imposing ceremonial of the Catholic Church, by Bishop Loughlan—a ceremony w

New York and Brooklyn and the surrounding triets. What the estimated expense might have been does not appear, but from the best calculations that one could venture upon, from what it is intended to make the building both externally and internally, it can hardly be less than \$2,000,000.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The extreme length of the edifice from the tower in front to the rear of the chapel is 354 feet; from the front entrance to rear of the apse (sanctuary) 264 feet; extreme breadth of the transept, 180 feet; extreme breadth of nave and aisles, 93 feet. There will be two chapels, one at each of the four entrances. The larger one will be 90 feet long by 40 feet wide; the other of somewhat less dimensions. The frontage of the whole building is 160 feet on Lafayette avenue. The large towers in front at each square at the base, and will be 500 feet high above the surface of the top of the choir roof, which will be 185 feet high. The top of the nave roof will be 75 feet above the level of the street. The aisle roofs will be 50 feet above the level of the floor, and the aisle gables 50 feet. From these aisles the church will chiefly light.

The interior will be terminated by an apse of six aisles under which the altar will stand. The floor of the altar will be 54 feet long and 85 feet wide. The floor of the choir will be 100 feet long and 50 feet wide.

ways will open from the arms of the transept to the large chapels. Such are the dimensions of this vast structure.

The chief materials are blue granite, but courses of broken ashlers, varying from eight to ten feet in thickness, are used for the walls and dressings to be of white granite, the window tracery and decorations of Ohio buff from the Cincinnati quarries. Both the gray and the white of the doorways red granite. This confirmed by these varied materials will produce a very beautiful effect.

The walls of oak timber, covered with the best quality of slate. The floors will be paved with encaustic tile, the furniture of oak dressed with white paint.

Through the two large towers, placed diagonally with the church, will be the principal entrance to the lower tower, and a large hall. There will be a chime of bells in the eastern corner tower there will be a stair turret, so that the wind will be free to pass up and down 24 feet.

These towers are connected in front by two small chapels by a large vestibule. The nave will be lighted by the large windows, supported at the angles by cast-iron columns, will the "Angels" bell in one and the vesper bell in the other.

THE CHURCH.

grand. The long perspective of the often-repeated pillars, with their decorated capitals, from w

rency, and ceilings, enriched by tracing, floor and sculpture, decorated in polychrome. The interior is filled with statuary and triforium arcades to suit chanceries, all of which will be illuminated with gold and color.

One of the beautiful features of this noble edifice will be the five large chancel windows, which will be filled with pictures—"The Annunciation," "The Descent into Hell," "The Resurrection," the "Ascension Into Heaven," the large window in the eastern transept will be "Coronation of the Blessed Virgin in Heaven." The picture in the picture window will be one which cannot fail to touch the Irish as the large window in the eastern transept will be the Coronation of the Virgin. The picture in the centre bay window there will be a life-size of patron saint of the Emerald Isle, under a beautiful canopy, to be enriched by the entwining of the golden boughs of the tree of life. The picture of St. Patrick landing in Ireland, and offering his preaching to the people. The large window in the western transept will be a picture representing the principal mysteries of religion.

THE ARCHITECTURE AND PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The entire edifice will be paved with encaustic tiles of various colors, and the exterior of the chancel will be of marble; the chancel railings will be of gilt bronze; the stall, throne and prie-dieu of silver. The floor of the choir will be of mahogany ship. The style of architecture selected is not appropriate for such an immense building—namely the French Gothic of the thirteenth century, which is the style of the choir, the transepts, the chapels, richly traciced windows, varied stained and gabled canopies continued so many miles in the style of the choir. Church of many glorious days.

The progress made in the erection, considering the vast amount of work to be done, is astonishing. The entire structure, is considered complete. The large chapel in the rear is almost ready to be roofed, the walls of which are some fifteen feet

From the dimensions already given it will be

capable of seating some 14,000 or 15,000 persons.
The architect is Mr. Patrick G. Keely; and the building is of Charles Curran.

COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, BROOKLYN.

While Catholic churches are going up in all directions in Brooklyn so that other denominations either collectively or individually, may not get a monopoly to the name by which that city is extensively recognized, buildings for educational purposes, as is the wont of that Church, are not neglected. Accordingly we find that a very extensive Catholic college is now going up in Brooklyn.

In July, 1868, the foundation of this edifice, known as the College of St. John the Baptist, was commenced, and on the 25th of June last the corner stone was laid by Bishop Loughlin. When a vast number of persons attended, and on which occasion the Bishop, after a prayer, delivered a discourse remarkable for its unflinching views in Catholic education.

The college will comprise three buildings, the principal one, which will be at the residence, of the Sisters, &c., for the professors and students; a wing for day scholars and the right for the religious training, is making rapid progress towards completion, and will, it is expected, be ready to receive pupils by the 1st of February next.

It is situated on the corner of Myrtle and Avenue A, and will be a fine specimen of the long-trimmed Ohio stone, in the Gothic-French style. The overall length of this building is 166 feet by 112 deep. It will be a three-story building, with a basement, three stories and an attic. A large church will be built in connection with the college, and be in the Roman style of architecture.

The college will be under the patronage of the Sisters of the congregation of the Mission of the Most Holy Fathers, of which Order the Rev. Edward M. St. John, of this Long Island, assisted by the Rev. Father Quigley.

The building, for which seventy lots have

Mr. Patrick C. Keely is the architect, and M

This is the only Catholic college on Long Island and the funds needed for its erection have been tributed by almost every parish in Brooklyn.